

HIS MAJESTIES
DECLARATION

To all His loving Subjects.

Occasioned by a false and scandalous Impu-
tation laid upon His Majestie of an Intention
of Rayling or Leavying War against
His Parliament, and of having raised
Force to that end.

ALSO

His Majesties Declaration and Profession,
together with that of the Lords and others of
His Councell there present, disavowing
any Preparations or Intentions of Leavy-
ing Warre against His two Hou-
ses of Parliament.



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His Majesties Declaration to all his loving Subjects, occasioned by a false and scandalous Imputation laid upon his Majestie of an Intention of raising, or levying War against his Parliament, and of having raised force to that end.

Published at His Court at *York*, the 16. day of *June*. 1642.



Though we have these last seven moneths met with so many severall encounters of strange and unusuall Declarations, under the names of both our Houses of Parliament, that we should noe be amazed at any new Prodigie of that kind; and though their last of 26. of *May*, gave us a faire warning: that the Contrivers of it, having spent all their stock of bitter and reproachful language upon us, we were to expect they should now break out into some bold and disloyall Actions against us; And having by that Declaration (as farre as in them lies) divested us of that preheminance and Authority, which God, the Law, the Custome, and Consent of this Nation had placed in us, and assumed it unto themselves, that they should likewise with expedition put forth the fruits of that supream Power, for the violating and suppressing that Power they despised (an effect of which Resolution their wild Declaration against our Proclamation, concerning the pretended Ordinance for the *Militia* and the punishing of the Proclaimers appeare to be) Yet wee must confesse in their last attempt (we speak of the last we know, they may probably since, or at this present have out-done that too) they have out-done what wee conceive was their present intention; And whosoever heares of Propositions and Orders for bringing in of money, or Plate to maintaine Horse, Horse-men, and Armes for the preservation of the publike peace, or for the defence of the King. and both Houses of Parliament. (such is their Declaration, or what else they please to call it the tenth of *June*) will surely believe the peace of this Kingdome to be extreemly shaken and (at least) the King himselfe to be consulted with, and privie to these propositions; But we hope that when our good Subjects shall finde, that this goodly pretence, of *The defence of the King*,

is but a specious bait to seduce weak and inconsiderate men, into the highest Acts of disobedience and disloyalty against us, and of violence and destruction upon the the Lawes and Constitutions of the Kingdom. they wil no longer be captivated by an implicit Reverence to the name of *both Houses of Parliament*, but will carefully examine and consider what number of persons are prevalent in those Consultations, and how the Debates are probably managed, from whence such horrid and monitrous Conclusions doe result and will (at least) weigh the Reputation of wisdome and Affection of those who are notoriously knowne, out of the very horror of their proceedings to have withdrawn themselves by their skill and violence to bee driven from them, and their Counsells.

Whilst their feares and jealousies did arise, or wee infused into the people from discourses of the Rebels in Island of Skippers at Rotterdam, of forces from Denmark France, or Spaine (how improbable and ridiculous soever that bundle of Information appeared to all wise and knowing men) it is no wonder if the easinesse to deceive, and the willingness to be deceived did proveile over many of our weak Subjects, to beleieve that the dangers which they did not see, might proceed from causes, which they did not understand: But for them to declare unto all the world *that we intend to make Warre against our Parliament* (whilst we sit stil complaining to God Almighty of the injurie offered to us and to the very being of Parliaments) and that *we have already begun actually to levy forces both of horse & foot* (whilst we have only in a legal way provided a smaller Guard for the security of our owne person, so neere a Rebellion at Hull, then they have had, without lawfull authority, above these eight Moneths, upon imaginary and impossible dangers) to impose upon our peoples sence, as well as their understanding by telling them, We are doing that, which they see wee are not doing, and *intending* that they all now (as much as intentions can be knowne) We are not intending, is a boldnesse agreeable to no power but the omnipotency of those Votes, whose absolute supremacy hath almost brought confusion upon King and people, and against which no knowledge in matter of fact, or consent, and authority in matter of Law they will endure shall be opposed.

Wee have upon all occasions, with all possible expressions professed our fast and unshaken Resolutions for Peace. And we doe againe (in the presence of Almighty God our Maker, and Redeemer) assering the world, That Wee have no more thought of making a warre against our Parliament than against Our owne Children; That wee will maintaine and observe the Acts assented to, by us this Parliament without violation, of which, That for frequent assembling of Parliaments is one: And that wee have not, or shall not have any thought of using any force, unlesse we shall be driven to it for the security of our Person, and for the defence of the Religion, Lawes, and liberty of the Kingdom, and the just rights and priviledges of Parliament; And therefore wee hope the malignant party, who have so much despised our person, and usurped our Office, shall not by their specious fraudulent Insinuations proveile with our good Subjects, to give credit to their wicked assertions, and so to contribute their power and assistance for the ruine and destruction of us and themselves,

For

For Our Guard about Our person (which not so much their Example as their Provocation enforced Us to take) it is known it consists of the prime Gentry (in Fortune and Reputation) of this County, and of One Regiment of Our Trained Bands, who have bin so far from offering any Affronts, injuries, or disturbance to any of Our good Subjects that their principall end is to prevent such; and so may be security can be no grievance to Our People. That some ill-affected Persons, or any Persons have bin employed in other parts raise Troopes under colour of Our Service, or have made large (or any) Offers of Reward and Preferment to such as will come in, is (for ought We know, and as We beleieve) an untruth devised by the Contrivers of this false Rumour; Wee disavow it, and are confident there will be no need of such Art or Industry to seduce Our loving Subjects, when they shall see Vs oppressed, and their Liberties and Lives confounded, (and till then We shall not call on them) to come in to Vs and to assist Vs.

For the Delinquents, (whom We are said with an high and forceable hand to protect) let them be named and their Delinquencie, and if Wee give not satisfaction to Justice, when We shall have received satisfaction concerning Sir John Hotham by his legall Triall, then let Us be blamed. But if the Designe be, (as it is well knowne to be) after We have bin driven by Force from Our City of London, and kept by Force from Our Towne of Hull, to protect all those who are Delinquents against Us, and to make all those Delinquents who attend on Us, or execute Our lawfull Commands; Wee have great reason to be satisfied in the truth and justice of such Accusation, lest to be Our servant, and to be a Delinquent grow to be Termes so convertible, that in a short time We be left as naked in attendance, as they would have Us in power, and so compell Us to be waited on onely by such whom they shall appoint and allow, and in whose presence We should be more miserable alone, then in delolation it selfe.

And if the seditious Contrivers and Fomenters of this Scandall upon Us shall have (as they have had) the power to mis-lead the major Part present of either or both Houses, to make such Orders and send such Messages and Messengers, as they have lately done, for the Apprehension of the great Earles and Barons of England, as if they were Rogues or Felons; And whereby persons of Honour and Quality are made Delinquents, meereley for attending upon Us, and upon our summons, whilst other men are forbid to come neare Us, (though obliged by the Duty of their places and Oaths) upon Our lawfull Commands; It is no wonder if such Messengers are not very well entertained, and such Orders not Obeyed neither can there be a finer and a cunninger way found out to render the Authority of both Houses scorned and vilified, then to assume to themselves (meereley upon the Authority of the name of Parliament) a power monstrous to all understandings and to doe Actions, and to make Orders Evidently and Demonstrably contrary to all known Law and Reason. (As to take up Armes against Us under colour of defending Us; To cause Money to be brought in, to them, and to forbid Our owne Money to be paid to Us, or to Our use, under colour that Wee will imploy it ill; To beate Us and starve Us for Our owne good, and by Our owne Power and Authority) which must in short time make the greatest Court, and the greatest Person cheape, and of no estimation.

Who

W^ho those sensible Men are of the publick Calamities, of the Violations of the Privileiges of Parliament, and the common Liberty of the Subject, who have bin basted and injured by Malignant men, and Cavaliers about Us, We cannot imagine; And if those Cavaliers are so much without the feare of God and Man, and so ready to commit all manner of Outrage and violence, as is pretended, Our Government ought to be the more esteemed, which hath kept them from doing so; insomuch as Wee beleieve no person hath cause to complaine of any injury, or of any damage in the least degree, by any man about, or who hath offered his service to Us: All which being duely considered, if the Contrivers of these Propositions and Orders had bin truly sensible of the Obligation which lyes upon them, in Honour, Conscience, and Duty, according to the high Trust reposed in them by Us and Our People, they would not have published such a sense and apprehension of imminent danger, when themselves in their consciences know that the greatest and (indeed) onely danger which threatens this Church and State, the blessed Religion and Liberty of Our people, is in their owne desperate and seditious designs, and would not endeavour upon such weake and groundlesse Reasons to seduce Our good Subjects from their Affection and Loyalty to Us, to run themselves into Actions unwarrantable and destructive to the Peace and Foundation of this Common-wealth.

And that all Our loving Subjects may see how causelesse and groundlesse this scandalous Rumour and Imputation of *Our raising War against Our Parliament* is, We have with this Our Declaration caused to bee Printed the Testimony of those Lords, and other Peeres of Our Councell, who are here with Us, who being upon the Place, could not but discover such Our Intentions and Preparations, and cannot be suspected for their Honours and Interest to combine in such mischievous and horrid Resolutions: And therefore We straightly charge and command all Our loving Subjects upon their Allegiance, and as they will answer the contrary at their perils, That they yeeld no obedience or consent to the said Propositions and Orders, and that they presume not (under any such Pretences, or by colour of any such Orders) to raise or leavy any Horse or Men, or to bring in any Money or Plate to such purpose: But if, notwithstanding this cleare Declaration and Evidence of Our Intentions, these Men (whose Designe it is to compell Us to raise War upon Our Parliament) which all their skill and malice shall never bee able to effect) shall thinke fit by these Alarms to awaken Us to a more necessary care of the defence of Our Selfe and Our people, and shall themselves (under colour of defence) in so unheard of a manner provide (and seduce others to doe so too) offend Us, having given Us so lively Testimony of their Affections what they are willing to doe, when they have once made themselves able; All Our good Subjects will thinke it necessary to looke to Our Selfe: And we doe then excite all Our well affected people, according to their Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacie, and according to their solemne Vow and Protestation (whereby they are obliged to defend Our Person, honour and Estate) to contribute their best Assistance to the preparations necessary for the opposing

posing and suppressing of the Traiterous Attempts of such wicked and Malignant Persons, who would destroy our Person, Honour and Estate, and engage the whole Kingdome in a Civill VVar, to satisfie their owne lawlesse fury and ambition, and so rob Our good Subjects of the blessed fruite of this present Parliament, which they already, in some degree have, and might still reape, to the abundant satisfaction and joy of the whole Kingdome) if such wicked hands were not ready to ruine all their possessions, and frustrate all their hopes.

VVe doe therefore declare, That whosoever, of what degree or quality soever, shall then upon so urgent and visible necessity of Ours, and such an apparant distraction of the Kingdome, (caused and begotten by the malice and contrivance of this Malignant party) bring in to Us, and Our use, ready Money or Plate. or shall underwrite to furnish any number of Horse, Horse-men and Aimes for the Preservation of the publicke peace, the defence of Our Person, and the vindication of the Priviledge and freedome of Parliament, VVe shall receive it as a most acceptable service, and as a testimony of his singular affection to the Protestant Religion, the Lawes Liberties, and peace of the Kingdome, and shall no longer desire the continuance of that affection, then wee shall be ready to justifie and maintaine those with the hazard of Our life.

And we doe further Declare, that whosoever shall then bring in any summs of money, or plate to assist Us in this great extremity, shall receive consideration after the Rate of 8 l. per Cent. for all such monies as he shall furnish Us withall, and shall upon the payment of such mony to such Persons, whom we shall appoint to receive the same, receive security for the same by good lawfull Assurance of such of our Lands, Forrests, Parkes, and Houses, as shall be sufficient for the same, and more reall security then the name of *Publick Faith* given without Us and against Us, as if VVe were no part of the Publick; And besides we shal alwaies look upon it as a service most affectionately and seasonably performed for the preservation of Us and the Kingdome: But we shall be much gladder that their submission to those Our Commands, and their desisting from any such Attempt of raising Horse or Men, may ease all Our good Subjects of that Trouble, charge and vexation.

His Majesties Declaration and Profession, disavowing any Preparation, &c.

T Here having been many Rumours spread, and Informations given, which may have induced many to believe, that We intend to make war against Our Parliament; Wee professe before God, and declare to all the world, that We alwayes have, and doe abhor all such Designes, and desire all Our Nobility and Counsell, who are here upon the place, to declare whether they have not been witnesses of Our frequent and earnest Declaration, and professions to this purpose; whether they see any colour of preparations or Counsells that might reasonably beget a belife of any such designe, and whether they be not fully perswaded, that We have no such Intention: But that all our endeavours (according to our many Professions) tend to the firme and constant settlement of the true Protestant Religion, the just priviledges of Parliament, the Liberty of the Subject, the Law, Peace, and prosperity of this Kingdome. Given at our Court at York, this 15. of June, 1642.

The Declaration and Profession of the Lords and others of His Majesties most Honourable privy Councell, now present at York, disavowing any Preparations or Intentions in his Majesty to levy warre against His PARLIAMENT.

WE whose names are underwritten, in obedience to his Majesties desire, and out of the duty which we owe to his Majesties honour, and to truth, being here upon the place, and witnesses of his Majesties frequent and earnest Declarations and Professions of his abhorring all designs of making war upon his Parliament, and not seeing any colour of Preparations or Counsels that might reasonably beget the believe of any such designe, doe professe before God, and testifie to all the World, That we are fully perswaded that His Majesty hath no such Intention, but that all His Endeavours tend to the firme and constant settlement of the true Protestant Religion, the just Priviledges of Parliament, the Libertie of the Subject, the Law, Peace, and prosperity of our Kingdome.

York, June fifteenth 1642.

Lo. Keeper,
Du. Richmond.
Marq. Hartford.
Lo. Gr. Chamberlain.
Ea. Cumberland.
Ea. Bathe.
Ea. Southampton.
Ea. Dorset.
Ea. Salisbury.
Ea. Northampton.
Ea. Devonshire.
Ea. Cambridge.
Ea. Bristol.
Ea. Clare.
Ea. Wetterland.
Ea. Barkshire.
Ea. Monmouth.
Ea. Rivers.
Ea. Dover.
Ea. Carnarvon.
Ea. Newport.

Lo. Mowbray and Marquis.
Lo. Willoughby of Eresby.
Lo. Grey of Ruthin.
Lo. Howard, Andover.
Lo. Newark.
Lo. Poulett.
Lo. Lovelace.
Lo. Rich.
Lo. Savile.
Lo. Mohun.
Lo. Coventrey.
Lo. Dunstons.
Lo. Seymour.
Lo. Capell.
Lo. Falkland.
Sir Peter Wych Comptroller.
Mr. Secretary Nicholas.
Mr. Chancellour of the Exchequer.
Lo. Chiefe Justice Banks.

F I N I S.

